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ABSTRACT

More than 45 basic dance reference research sources that would be useful to students, scholars, teachers, historians, and therapists are discussed in this bibliographic essay. Aspects of dance covered include choreography, criticism, teaching principles, aesthetic theory, dance therapy, and history. Sources are grouped by type: dictionaries and guides, encyclopedias, research reviews and bibliographies, theses and dissertation reference sources, periodical indexes and abstracts, and computer searches. An alphabetical list of references concludes the document. (KM)

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EFFICIENT LOCATION OF RESEARCH REFERENCE SOURCES IN THE FIELD OF DANCE

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INTRODUCTION

Dance, unlike other art forms such as music and art, has not been well documented over the centuries. This may be due to the fact that it is a momentary art and is often difficult to describe. Dancers use movement to create images in space rather than using verbal description in print. Sometimes the desire to move has limited the dancer's pursuit of verbal communication. Without adequate verbal communication, the underlying beauty, ideas, and motivation for dance may be lost for all time.

Presently, there appears to be a need for dance research and documentation because of the emergence of dance in education. There has been a significant growth in dance research in institutions of higher education through the years as more and more graduate degree research is being done. There is also a greater need for better documentation of research and increased provision for its accessibility to dance scholars. Much of dance research literature is listed in more general reference sources. As a result, much of the dance information appearing especially in periodical literature is often inaccessible or, at best, difficult to locate.

Dance has gained in popularity both as a participant and a spectator art. Due to this emerging trend, there are more dance students, teachers, historians, critics, and therapists in the field. Dance would become a stronger entity if dancers could write as well as they move. Ideas and concepts in dance need to be expressed and

developed in order for other individuals to understand their applications. On the whole, dancers should be better writers so that, aesthetically and educationally, dance will become an integral part of the idea of education for everyone.

The dance researcher or investigator may be concerned with specific areas that relate to dance. For example, the individual may need to locate information which is essential for the inspiration and creation of a choreographic work. The ability to research and focus on a particular idea or concept can help the dancer synthesize movement concepts in his or her own choreographic work. This synthesis helps to integrate the dancer's mind, body, and soul; consequently, the work becomes more memorable.

Another area related to the dance literature is dance criticism. The ability to write vividly, clearly, and constructively is an essential part of dance criticism. Being able to locate and understand other dance critics' work enables the dancer or the researcher to develop his or her own style of critiquing dance.

In terms of education dancers have written pedagogical texts, in which the integration of physiological and kinesiological principles is an essential part of teaching. The ability to preserve the sound teaching principles of dance is important to the development of the dancer and the dance.

Aesthetic growth in dance is another vital consideration which encompasses the performer, the audience, and the critic. Some dance educators have written about aesthetics but have not devised theories about its development. Other art forms have created and tested these

theories. Research in the aesthetic development of dance has not evolved and crystalized. Through the study of aesthetic theory of other art forms dance researchers can formulate, construct, and test an aesthetic theory for dance.

Another area new to dance research is dance therapy. This field relates to the psychological and sociological aspects of dance. Since the dance therapist has related the techniques of dance therapy to psycho-sociological theories, the dancer has tried to verbalize the how, what, and why of the dance process. The dance therapist must be able to test, report, and summarize conclusions. Examples of other areas as well as dance therapy will aid in the dance therapist's research.

Historical research in dance is important in preserving the chronological development as well as the historical roots of dance. Such analyses include studies of noteworthy events, famous individuals who have influenced dance, and dance companies. Historical researchers are comprised of dancers, dance theorists, dance educators, aestheticians, and historians. A wealth of information exists.

The purpose of this article is to describe and list sources for locating dance research information that would be of interest to all dance investigators. The order of reference sources that are presented in this article forms a basic search strategy that follows a logical sequence of what to consult first, second, and so on. The search process, however, depends considerably on a person's initial familiarity with a topic. The starting point will be different for

someone already familiar with the subject who can enter at a different level. Dictionaries and guides are presented first in the article so as to begin with the right concepts and to help one select the right reference sources for a given topic. Encyclopedias follow in order to provide an overview of information on various subjects. Research reviews and selected research bibliographies give one an overall sense of the state of research in a specific area. Thesis and dissertation reference sources give a wider listing of research material. Indexes, abstracts, and citation indexes assist one in locating current research on the subject. Subject bibliographies supplement indexes, abstracts, and citation indexes and often supply additional basic key research studies. Because topics differ, and because each search is unique, one may not always proceed in the same step-by-step manner but may often move back and forth between the different types of sources.

DICTIONARIES AND GUIDES

Locating information that will be relevant to your problem or question necessitates beginning with the right words or concepts. The Dictionary of Dance compiled by W.G. Raffe defines numerous terms relating to dances and dancing in all countries and all periods. The Modern Dance Terminology by Paul Love defines terms that represent the aims, theories, and objectives of modern dance. There are many dictionaries that define various terms and concepts of ballet. A few examples are The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Ballet by Horst Koegler, Dictionary of Modern Ballet by Francis Godan, A Dictionary of Ballet Terms by Leo Kersley and Janet Sinclair, and Ballet Lover's Dictionary by Margaret Crosland.

Basic guides will help you to locate a variety of sources on a given topic, some of which are research sources and some of which are more general reference sources such as directories or handbooks. The Performing Arts Research; A Guide to Information Sources lists various dictionaries, encyclopedias, handbooks, directories, and bibliographies published in the performing arts and includes some dance sources. Sheey's Guide to Reference Books (1976-) is a basic comprehensive guide that briefly describes and evaluates several thousand reference sources. This guide is kept up-to-date by means of biennial supplements, and some dance sources are included. American Reference Books Annual, edited by Bohdon Wyner, lists for each year the output of reference books that have been published in all fields. Dance reference sources appear in some of the editions.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Encyclopedias provide an overview of information on research topics and summarize knowledge about subject areas. Encyclopedias are an important source of background information about a subject. They can help to make one familiar with the basic terms by listing references to some of the pertinent research materials. There are general encyclopedias that provide broad information about an entire field, and specialized encyclopedias that pertain to much narrower topics.

The Encyclopedia of Physical Education, Fitness, and Sports (1980) provides information on the origin and development of individual sports, rules, equipment, basic skills, etc. Volume 3 of this encyclopedia contains a section on dance. The Encyclopedia of Sport

Sciences and Medicine (1971) presents scientific information on various facets of sport sciences and medicine. All concepts that apply to the human organism before, during, and/or after physical activity are included. There are several dance encyclopedias. The Dance Encyclopedia, compiled and edited by Anatole Chujoy and P.W. Manchester (1967), contains long encyclopedic articles on various forms of dance written by specialists, along with briefer articles covering biography, special ballets, types of dances, and terms used in dancing. Another encyclopedia, titled Encyclopedia of Dance and Ballet, edited by Mary Clarke and David Vaughan, contains brief descriptions not only on classical ballet but also on activities in contemporary dance styles as well. A separate glossary of terms and a bibliography are included at the end.

RESEARCH REVIEWS AND SELECTED RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHIES

To get an overall sense of the state of research in a particular area, overviews of research are the most appropriate source. There are three research review annuals that, while not devoted specifically to dance, do have some research listed that could be applied. Exercise and Sports Science Reviews lists research of interest concerning biological, behavioral, and kinesiological aspects of movement activity and performance. In the 1979 annual, for example, there is a research study titled "Biomechanics of Ligaments and Tendons" by David L. Butler and others, and a study by David Cordus titled "Exercise Testing; Methods and Uses" that might be of interest to dance educators or dance therapists. Kinesiology Reviews I-III, published by the Council on Kinesiology of the American Alliance

for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance is another research review source that has material useful to dance. Annual Review of Psychology presents selective and evaluative reviews of the status and recent progress in several main areas of psychology. For example, a listing in the 1983 annual on "Instructional Psychology" by Robert M. Gagne and Walter Fick might be particularly pertinent to the dance educator and dance therapist, and a review titled "Creativity, Intelligence and Personality" by Frank Barron and David M. Harrington could be applied to dance.

There are several very useful bibliographies that list research in dance. The Congress on Research in Dance (CORD) publishes a reference source titled Dance Research Annual that lists and edits significant dance research papers presented at the annual conferences. In 1965 the organization began as the Committee on Research in Dance, and in 1973 published its first Dance Research Monograph One. Using this annual one can, for example, find a useful research study on "Learning Spatial Concepts Through Dance Type Activities" by Ruth Priddle, which might be of interest to the dance educator, or one on "Using a Computer to Prepare Labanotation Scores" by Lynn Weber and Stephen W. Smolion, which might be of interest to the choreographer and/or dance notator. CORD also publishes a periodical titled Dance Research Journal, which lists significant current dance research.

The Centre for Dance Studies located in Jersey, Channel Islands, has begun a permanent series starting in 1976 titled Dance Studies, edited by Roderyk Lang, dealing with the investigation of dance problems. Dance Studies contains papers written by specialists

belonging to different areas of work on dance such as teaching, choreography, and research. The first volume of this series is devoted to the practical application of Laban's Movement Notation (Labanotation), which is of special interest to the choreographer or dance notator. Volume 2 includes studies on the wider scope of dance encountered in some cultures compared with its reduced role in urbanized conditions; Volume 3 discusses the changing nature of dance studies. Another publication put out by the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance is titled Focus on Dance. This publication began in 1960 and includes material covering a wide range of subjects, points of view, and activities, and provides lists of dance research and theses. Recent issues are devoted to topics such as Dance Therapy, Dance for the Handicapped, Composition, Dance as a Discipline, and Creativity and the Performance.

The journal, Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, published by the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance, lists research focusing on the art and science of human movement. In the May 1983 issue there are two research listings titled "Relationship Between Modern Dance Experience and Balancing Performance" by Jacqueline Shick and others, and "Bilateral Transfer; The Effects of Practice on the Transfer of Complex Dance Movement Patterns" by Susan L. Puretz, both of which would be of value to dance educators.

The American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance also publishes abstracts of research papers that are

presented at their annual conference. Accepted abstracts represent research encompassing the entire spectrum of AAHPERD disciplines. In the 1984 Research Papers there is, for example, a research paper titled "Program Individualization in Aerobic Dance; An Instructor Survey" by Lorna L. Francis and others. In the 1978 abstracts there is an interesting paper titled "An Investigation Into the Relationship Between Creative Ability in Dance, Field Independence-Dependence and Creativity" by Mary Alice Brennan. Both of these might be of special interest to the dance educator. And in the 1980 abstracts there is a listing titled "Body Build and Body Composition of High Ability Female Dancers" by Forest Dolgener and others which would pertain to dancers, dance educators, and dance therapists.

The American Dance Therapy Association publishes proceedings of its annual conferences and includes research papers which were presented. For example, there is a relevant paper written by Beth J. Kallish titled "Body Movement Therapy for Autistic Children," and another titled "A Comparison of Gestalt Therapy and Dance Therapy" by Wanda B. Pishny.

THESES AND DISSERTATION REFERENCE SOURCES

Much interesting research can be found in masters and doctoral dissertations. The American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance has put out four publications so far on dance research, and the third in a continuing series began in 1968 with the title Research in Dance I. The dance research titles listed are from research completed by students in partial fulfillment of the requirements for advanced degrees from colleges and universities.

There are no annotations of the research listed. For example, if one is interested in developing creativity through dance, which might be of concern to dance educators; there are two other interesting theses listed, titled "Focus on Feeling; A Theory of Creative Education with Implications for Teaching Dance" by Sister J. Bachle and "The Use of Creative Movement to Reinforce Early Reading Skills" by Elaine Churney Davis.

For locating doctoral dissertations, especially in related disciplines, Dissertation Abstracts International is the major index. It contains abstracts of all doctoral dissertations from over 150 universities across the United States and Canada and is published monthly with annual indexes. The Comprehensive Dissertation Index (1861-1972) covers dissertations written between 1862 and 1972. The thirty-two subject index volumes are divided into the following disciplines: Social Sciences, Psychology, Education, Communication and the Arts, and Language and Literature. University Microforms has its own computerized search service called Datrix III and has also made its data base available to the major computer vendors for complete searches. Using this source, a dissertation on "The Development of Movement Education in the United States: Historical and Theoretical Bases" by Sarah Chapman was found, which could be of use to not only dance educators but also dance historians. American Doctoral Dissertations (1957-) is a complete listing of all doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities and colleges. Published annually, it is arranged by subject categories and institutions. An author index is included, but there are no abstracts.

For masters theses, there is an index titled Master Abstracts; A Catalog of Selected Master Theses on Microfilm (1962-), published by University Microfilms. This index provides author abstracts of a selected list of masters theses submitted by various universities and colleges across the United States.

Completed Research in Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance (1959-), published by the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, lists masters and doctoral dissertations in all the above areas. Prior to 1982 there was a "Bibliography" section listing published research from articles appearing in over one hundred journals which were reviewed by the Committee on Completed Research. Using this index, a thesis was located titled "Identification and Comparison of Learning Styles Between Physical Education and Dance Majors" by R. L. Johnson.

The University of Oregon's Publications in Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance are a collection of masters theses, doctoral dissertations and out-of-print materials and periodicals on microfiche. A published index called The Bulletin (1949-) (its full title is Health, Physical Education and Recreation Microform Publications) and its supplements are the index to this collection. In The Bulletin titles are listed alphabetically by author within the five broad categories of Physical Education, Physiology of Exercise, Health Education, Psychology, and Recreation and Camping. Two appropriate studies found for dancers and educators were "A Comparison of Ankle/Foot Conditioning Program for Dancers" by Penelope McCalley and "The Calorie Expenditure of Aerobic Dance" by Mark Rose.

PERIODICAL INDEXES AND ABSTRACTS

Much of the dance information appearing in periodical literature is often inaccessible or difficult to locate, and what is available is often listed in more general sources. However, using a number of available general indexes, abstracts, and citation indexes, one can locate current research by topic.

The Physical Education Index (1978-) indexes dance articles from dance and related journals. For example, there is an article titled "Integrating Dance with Other Arts" by Barbara Soren. Another article by Denis Gilbert and Joanne Petroff is titled "Dance for the Disabled."

Another useful index for locating dance articles is the Humanities Index (1974-), which indexes scholarly journals in the humanities. Here one can find a wide range of articles, from one titled "Dancer's World; Coping with Injury" by B. Taylor, to one titled "Performance and Education; Survey of a Decade," by C. Berkman.

Psychological Abstracts (1927-) attempts to cover the world's literature in psychology and includes some materials of interest to dance scholars--from research reported in journals, books, and dissertations. For example, there is an interesting article titled "Modern Dance's Effect on the Body Image" by Susan Puretz. Another, titled "Movement Negotiations with the Autistic Child" by Irevy L. Cole, would be relevant to dance therapists.

For material on the educational aspects of dance there are three important indexes, two of which are produced by the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), which was established by the

U.S. Office of Education to collect, store, and disseminate information on education. These indexes are Current Index to Journals in Education and Resources in Education. Current Index to Journals in Education (1969-) provides annotations of journal articles, along with indexes based on approaches through author, subject and sponsoring institution. For example, there is an article titled "Dance Dynamics; Computers and Dance" by Judith A. Gray. Resources in Education (1956-) provides abstracts of unpublished research studies, theses, bibliographies, dissertations, and curriculum related materials. Most of the complete documents are available on microfiche. In Resources in Education there is a report titled "Value of Biomechanical Research in Dance" by D.A. Ranney. Education Index (1929-) is the other index in the education field. This periodical index is especially good for locating journals that appeared prior to the establishment of the ERIC publication (Current Index to Journals in Education) in 1969 and would be of special value for any historical study of dance education since it began in 1929. There are two articles of interest, for example, one titled "Dance for Preschool Children" by L.S. Foreman, and the other titled "Dance Creativity Measures; A Reliability Study" by M.A. Brennan. For dance materials for exceptional children there are two additional useful indexes, DSH Abstracts (1960-) (Deaf, Speech and Hearing) and Exceptional Child Education Abstracts (1969-) of ERIC.

Arts and Humanities Citation Index tells which authors have been cited during the year in all areas of humanities and arts including dance, what topics have been covered, and what necessary bibliographic information one needs to locate both citing and cited

authors. If one finds an article of particular relevance, it can be followed forward in time by way of bibliographic references to more recent works in which it has been cited. Arts and Humanities Citation Index also includes a Permutern Subject Index in which each significant word in a title is paired with every other significant word in the same title. This enables one to locate articles which deal with specific pairs of concepts such as "dance and curricula," or "dance and aesthetics," or "dance and theories." One can also locate articles by author in the Source Index, and by institution in the Corporate Index. An article titled "Characterization of Dance Teachers Behaviors in Technique and Choreography Classes" by M. Lord was located by using this index.

Index Medicus (1960-) is an excellent index for all medical aspects of dance and would be especially useful in the area of dance therapy. It is a very comprehensive index of the world's medical literature published by the National Library of Medicine. This index is included in many online computer access programs. No abstracts of the material listed are provided. For example, an article can be located using this index titled "The Heart of the Dancer; Noninvasive Cardiac Evaluation of Professional Ballet Dancers" by J. L. Cohen. Another article of note is titled "The Energy Requirements of Selected Tap Dance Routines" by R. M. Noble.

Readers Guide to Periodical Literature (1890-) is a subject and author index to periodicals of general interest in the United States. It includes material of general interest to dance people, and while it generally would not include research articles, it does include the

current status, interests and trends in the dance world. For example, there is an article titled "Opening Doors with a Dance Degree" by K. Clear, and another titled "Dancers; Dangerously Obsessed with Being Thin" by F. Hughes and C. Rhodes.

Music Index; The Key to Current Music Periodical Literature (1949-) indexes by author and subject more than 300 periodicals representing various aspects of the music field, from musicology to the retailing of music. Book reviews and reviews of musical performances and records are also indexed. This index would be of use to dance choreographers and dance historians.

New York Times Index (1913-) is a subject index giving exact reference to date, page and column, with many cross references to names and related topics in the newspaper. This index is very helpful for dance historical material: people, places and events, and critical reviews.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Subject bibliographies can often supply additional basic key research studies in various subject areas. Subject bibliographies can be current or retrospective, comprehensive or selective, annotated or not. They may be issued as periodicals or monographs, in book form or other forms, such as film, video, computer, etc. They can also range in importance and comprehensiveness, from listing the major work of disciplines to brief lists of references. Locating bibliographies on a particular subject can be found through consulting card catalogs in libraries, looking in general reference source guides listing bibliographies such as the Performing Arts Research Guide, and the

Bibliographic Index, a volume published annually listing bibliographies in approximately 2,500 periodicals by subject.

In the field of dance, one of the most comprehensive bibliographies published is the Dictionary Catalog of the Dance Collection of the Performing Arts Center of New York Public Library, a ten volume set published by G .K. Hall Company in 1974. The New York Public Library Dance Collection is considered the most comprehensive archive of material relating to dance that has ever been assembled in one location. This bibliography lists 96,000 catalogued items and includes books, pamphlets, microfilms, periodicals, music scores, dance notation scores, ballet libretti, manuscripts, photographs, slides, lithographs, original decore and costume designs, drawings, recorded interviews, phonograph recordings, motion pictures, video tapes, clipping files, programs, scrapbooks and other memorabilia. It covers the many aspects of dance, and every type of dance--ballet, modern dance, social, ethnic, and folk--is documented. Access is through authors, titles, and subjects. The Bibliographic Guide to Dance serves as an annual supplement to the Dictionary Catalog of the Dance Collection of the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library, and includes additions to the dance collection with additional entries from the Library of Congress.

There are several good examples of dance bibliographies listing historical dance materials. Bibliography of Dancing; A List of Books and Articles on the Dance and Related Subjects, compiled by Paul David Magriel in 1936, attempted to compile in a single column a comprehensive list of reference works on dance in all of its phases,

and on the arts related to dancing, such as music, decor, costume, masques, mime, and pantomine. Cyril W. Beaumont compiled and annotated an excellent bibliography titled A Bibliography of Dancing, which was published in 1929. The items listed were selected from holdings of the British Museum Library in London. A Bibliography of the Dance Collection of Doris Niles and Serge Leslie, annotated by Serge Leslie and edited by Cyril Beaumont in 1966-68, is a listing of over 2,000 volumes.

In the field of dance therapy there have been two very significant bibliographies published by the American Dance Therapy Association in 1972 and updated in 1982, titled Dance Therapy Bibliography. Materials are listed under six sections: clinical and theoretical dance therapy, early writings on the therapeutic value of movement, research studies on dance therapy, and unpublished theses and dissertations.

Another useful bibliography is titled An Annotated Bibliography on Movement Education, which was compiled by Theresa G. Rizzitiello and published by the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance in 1977. It offers an overview of movement education. Resources were selected that contributed to a deeper understanding of the many aspects and definitions of movement education. The resources are organized under the following topics: Theories--A Basis for Understanding; Foundations of Movement and Motor Developing Practice; Basic Movement; Dance Gymnastics; and Sport.

The bibliography, Aesthetics for Dancers; A Selected Annotated

Bibliography, compiled by Mary H. Kaprelian, helps to fill a needed void of how aesthetics is applicable to dance. This bibliography consists of sources found in books and periodicals. The materials are organized under the following headings: general aesthetic theory, aesthetic experience, communication and meaning, criticism and judgment, defining art, expression theory, art and psychology, aesthetic implications for dance, and aesthetic implications for the other arts.

The Sport Bibliography (1981-) published by the Sport Information Center in Ottawa, Ontario, is a comprehensive index of materials on all subjects related to sports and physical activity. Books, periodical articles, theses, microforms and conference proceedings are included. Dance materials are listed in Volume 3. This listing includes materials on history, biomechanics, choreography, music, dance therapy, philosophy, medicine, psychology, teaching, and sociology as it relates to dance.

On March 21 through 25, 1985, a conference was held titled "Bibliography of Dance Studies Research Conference," which was organized by Vicky Weelff, dance reference librarian of the Library of Congress Performing Arts Library. The goals of the conference were to develop a working taxonomy for the dance field; to develop a network of bibliographers and scholars committed to the ongoing task of indexing and abstracting research materials; and to begin discussions on practical aspects essential for the realization of the project, such as locating funding sources, finding an institutional base for the project, and determining software needs. The conference was

successful in fulfilling all of these goals. One of the most important results was the development of a dance taxonomy for data collection. The taxonomy is divided into 19 general subject areas ranging in topics from popular entertainment and dance in theater to body mechanics. The first year's study will be confined to books and periodicals. This bibliography will be enlarged to include non-print materials. This project should produce an extremely useful research tool that will help fill serious gaps in scholarly research in the field of dance and will also facilitate exchanges between different areas of specialization. The conference proceedings have also been published. These are a few examples of the bibliographies that are available in some of the areas of dance.

COMPUTER SEARCHES

When searching by hand through an index one can follow one subject only and perhaps locate relevant sub-entries which combine that broad subject with a more detailed aspect. The computer can quickly, thoroughly, and fairly inexpensively search for any number of combinations of topics. For example, a computer search could be used to locate all studies which have been assigned the following key terms: dance, values, United States, adolescents, and research only. Many of the major indexes that have been already mentioned in this article are online and are appropriate data bases for dance materials: ERIC, Psychological Abstracts, Dissertation Abstracts International, and Index Medicus. Until recently there has not been a data base specifically for dance. One has now been established at the University of Waterloo in Canada as a subset of SIRUS, an interactive data base

system. This project will be a valuable resource for dance researchers.

CONCLUSIONS

This listing of resources, to which students, scholars, teachers, historians, and therapists in the field can turn for help, will assist them in their own better understanding of and dealing with the issues that emerge in the dance field. With the so-called "knowledge explosion" of the last several decades, and the increasing volume of research (books, theses, and dissertations) being published in dance, there is a good beginning of documentation and bibliographic control of the dance literature. There are some efficient ways of locating dance information that have been developed, and additional sources of integrative reviews of research have appeared..

This article has reviewed more than forty-five basic dance reference research sources. These reference sources list examples of what others have discovered about specific issues or concerns in dance. If the literature has yet to offer a satisfactory answer, then what has been already done can provide the basis upon which you can conduct an investigation of your own.

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